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CITY OF RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1853.

NUMBER 932.

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1853.

Democratic Candidates for Congress

FIRST DISTRICT,
H. M. SHAW, of Currituck County.
SECOND DISTRICT,
THOMAS RUFFIN, of Wayne County.
THIRD DISTRICT,
WILLIAM S. ASHE, of New Hanover County.
FOURTH DISTRICT,
A. M. LEWIS, of Franklin County.
SIXTH DISTRICT,
GEORGE D. BOYD, of Rockingham County.
SEVENTH DISTRICT,
BURTON CRAIG, of Rowan County.

THE ISSUE.

Brother Democrats of the Fourth District, the issue to be decided on the 4th day of August is this: Whether A. W. Venable, a man, is to triumph over your principles, and to return to Congress at the expense of organization and of platform? There it is in plain words, and no one can truly put it in any other shape.

Parties are formed on principles, and they devote themselves to carrying out such measures as are in consonance with their principles. But principles cannot be carried out without the agency of men, and they are, therefore, used by the people for this purpose. They are called into service, not wholly because they happen to have enthusiastic friends—not wholly because they possess personal merit or superior intellect, but because they are attached to principles and can be relied upon to adhere to these principles and maintain them under all circumstances. Is not this so? Is there a Democrat who will say that his first choice shall be the first choice of every other Democrat, without reference to principle? Is there one who will cling to a man after that man has turned his back on his principles? Is there one who will contend that a public man whom he admits to be unsound now, ought to be sustained because he was once sound? No, fellow-citizens, such logic as this will not do. Principles first, measures next, men last. Is not this so? Was it ever disputed in this District until Mr. Venable raised the front of disorganization and defiance—until he voted for that federal bill of Bennett's, and took ground against the party in relation to the acquisition of territory, and planted himself against Cuba, and lauded Fillmore for his course concerning the brave men who were shot down like dogs and without trial by the minions of a detested despotism? Look at these things, we conjure you, and reflect. Follow not the dictates of your prejudices or your passions. We have served you for years, and we are your friend, because we dare to tell you the truth. We can have no interest in this matter further than to advance and maintain principle, and to guard against dissension and bitterness in the campaign of 1854. On the contrary, if we had consulted our pecuniary interests, we should have thought more of policy than of principle, and should have gone for Mr. Venable. Our course is, then, a disinterested one, and it is the result of calm reflection and of deliberate judgment. We have not "counted the costs," because we are determined to adhere to principle, happen what or fall who may. We tell you that the issue is between a man and your principles—that that man, if we are not greatly mistaken, will neither apologize for his conduct, nor retrace his steps, but will defy and fight you to the last. We know him. We have taken his measure, and sounded the depths of his vanity, his ambition, and his selfishness. Elect him, and you will but arm him for larger and more lasting mischief. Elect him, and you will send a member to Washington who will vote for bills to divide the public lands, and thus provoke your own cherished President, FRANK PIERCE, to the exercise of the veto power. Elect him, and two years hence, in all probability, you will be precipitated into still deeper strife and disorganization. Elect him, and next summer you will be called upon to contend against his example and his influence on the questions of Cuba and of distribution? Elect him, and you invite division, and contention, and wide disagreement in our next contest for Governor and the Legislature. Elect him, and you thereby put under the ban, so far as you can do it, such men as Craige, Ashe, Boyd, Shaw, and Ruffin; and not only this, but you will condemn every Democratic press in the State and cast aside your platforms both State and national! Elect him, and you turn your backs on General Jackson's sentiments and opinions as announced in his land bill veto of 1833! Can you do this? Will you do it? What says Orange? Are such men as Allison, and Jones, and Pratt, and Durham, and Lyon, and McDade, and Bailey, and Kirkland, and others who might be named, ready for results like these? We know they are not. What says Warren? Her response is that she is the land of Macon, and that principle—Republican principle has ever been her polar star. We appeal, then, to her spirit and efficient organ, the "Warrenton News"—to such men as Thornton, and Baskerville, and Edwards, and Williams, and Drake, and to the Hawkinses and the Alstons—pillars as they are of the cause—to rescue themselves to a sense of the danger that impends, and to take the field, not for a man, but for their imperilled principles. What says Nash—Nash, whose Democracy has always been true—Nash, the "Banner County," in the two last contests, and whose light is on high and

burning, as a warning and a sign of hope, amid all gloom and storms! We call upon such men as Drake, and Bryant, and Taylor and Battle, and the Arringtons, the Morgans, the Harrisons, and others to shake off their indecision or their lethargy, and came out to the rescue of their principles. What says Johnston? Her Democrats have contended for years against the adversary, and just now they are ascending the hill of permanent triumph. They are a bold, honest, and devoted band. A portion of their Delegates have already repudiated Venable and endorsed Lewis; but they must work if they would make good their endorsement. We feel confident that such men as Linn B. Saunders, the Watsons, Hobbs, the Smiths, Leach, the Whiteleys, the Tomlinsons, the Richardsons, and others, who might be mentioned, will not falter in this hour of trial. We appeal to Wake County to turn out in her strength, and to utter her voice as in past time for the Republican cause. We believe she will do it. Her Democracy were surprised last summer almost into a defeat; and the very man is now the Whig candidate for Congress who then made such inroads upon us. "Forewarned, forearmed." Space would fail us to appeal, man by man, to the friends of Lewis in this County—their "name is legion," while those who are for Venable generally admit that he differs with his party on material points. We sincerely trust that the number of Venable men will diminish as the election approaches, and that the Wake Democracy will go in solid column for the best Democrat and the strongest man. Franklin County, we feel confident, will poll nearly her entire Democratic strength for her own son. She will do it, because he is a Democrat in principle and practice, and because she is proud of the man and feels that he is worthy of her support. But what shall we say of Granville? We know the sympathies of her Democracy are with Mr. Venable, but surely they cannot sustain him under present circumstances! Let them reflect that, if he appears just now to be strong among them, it is by no means follows that he is strong in other portions of the District. He is losing every hour, and he must continue to lose, for the plain reason that he differs with his party on principle. Mr. Lewis has been ready at all times to abide a Convention, and we have reason to believe that he has earnestly sought to heal this breach and to restore harmony.

The issue, we repeat, is between Venable and Democratic principles; and the contest is, beyond question, between Messrs. Lewis and Rogers. Every vote for Venable will be thrown away, for he cannot be elected; and every vote withheld from Mr. Lewis will strengthen the Whig candidate. That is our opinion, delivered in plain terms. We regret to have to pursue this course and to use this language. We have borne with Mr. Venable for months, in the hope that, under the influence of the "sober second thought," he would atone for his departure from principle—would return to organization, and concur in some measures for restoring harmony and concord. If he would retire from the contest now, and leave the field to Mr. Lewis, the Democratic candidate, he would show some evidence of a spirit which would be justly appreciated, and which in future might redound to his advantage. But we understand he opposes all attempts to harmonize, and declares he will run through regardless of consequences. He leaves, therefore, but one course for the Democracy, and that is to vote him down, as we sincerely trust they will do, at the polls.

In 1846 the lamented William H. Haywood, Jr., then a Senator in Congress, declined to violate a Democratic principle, but resigned his seat and came home. He left an august place before he would vote against his party; and yet for this he fell at once as a public man, and that, too, though he had performed signal and most important service in preceding years, and was justly regarded as one of the first men who ever graced and honored, by his intellect and virtues, the annals of his native State. Mr. Venable violated principle, held on to his seat, and is now endeavoring, by denunciation and sophistry, to be returned to Congress; and yet we find those who joined in condemning Mr. Haywood—his superior in every respect—sustaining Mr. V. and urging his re-election. Again, the Hon. Edward Burke, of New Hampshire, ventured recently to move a Resolution in the New Hampshire State Convention requesting the President to adopt a different rule in making his appointments—ventured, not to violate principle, but to protest in a simple matter of policy and tactics, and for this he has fallen forty fathoms down. We regretted it, but so it is. He exhibited an ambitious and a selfish spirit—threw himself in the way of FRANK PIERCE and the Democracy, and the result is as we have stated it. Let Mr. Venable take warning. A party which could not sustain Mr. Haywood in what he did, and which struck the author of "Bundelcund" from political existence for the fault referred to, will scarcely make an exception in a case where principle is scoffed at and organization attempted to be trampled down.

One of the evidences that Mr. Lewis is the Democratic candidate is, that he is assailed in debate by both Mr. Rogers and Mr. Venable. He is thus called upon to stand up alone for Democratic principles and usages. Think of that. Remember that the election for members of Congress and Clerks of the County and Superior Courts, will take place on the 4th of August.

THE TWO-FACED CANDIDATE.

Mr. Venable, we learn, is endeavoring to produce the impression among Democrats, that he is in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, while to Whigs—as for example, to Robert F. Morris—he boasts that he is with the Whigs on Cuba and the public lands, and ought therefore to be supported by that party! His speech in Congress, of January last, shows that he is against Cuba, except in a contingency which will hardly ever arise; and even then, though he would advocate action by the United States, he does not consider the acquisition of the island as at all desirable.

He also strives, we understand, to produce the impression that he is with Gen. Jackson on the question of distribution. The extracts we published in our last from "Old Hickory's" land bill veto of 1833, are conclusive on this point. Gen. Jackson was really a State rights man, and therefore opposed to distribution in every form in which it was presented, because he saw that it was but another name for increased tariff-taxes, and would end in concentrating all power in the general government; Mr. Venable pretends to be a State rights man, and showed that he was on the "compromise measures," and yet he voted for Bennett's bill, one of the strongest federal measures—the alien and sedition laws perhaps excepted—ever introduced into the House of Representatives. Mr. Venable also declares, we understand, that he is with Judge Douglas on the land question, or rather that Judge Douglas is in favor of giving away lands to the new States. The speeches and votes of Judge Douglas will show that he is as sound on the questions of dividing the lands or their proceeds as Gen. Jackson himself. He favors the granting of alternate sections to States in which lands lie, for purposes of improvement; and the result of these grants has actually been beneficial to the government as a landholder. That is, one section has been granted and another reserved along the lines of proposed improvements; the improvements have been made by the sections granted, and forthwith the reserved sections have advanced to the full price of both the granted and reserved sections. In such cases the people of the new States have been greatly benefitted, and the wealth of the country has been increased, while at the same time the government has not, to say the least, lost one cent. To this policy, as we have heretofore stated, we are not disposed to object. The idea of exchanging the lands by these grants is absurd—the sections thus transferred to States for wise purposes, and the usual quantity of five hundred thousand acres voted to all new States when they enter the Union, are no more when compared to the fifteen hundred millions of public lands than a rill is to the ocean.

The truth is, Mr. Venable shows a Whig face on both the Cuban and the land question; and knowing this, it is not surprising that a gentleman of his ingenuity should seek to create a different impression in a Democratic District. But he will find, large as he is in his own estimation, that the masses of the Democratic party are just as capable of judging of public questions as he is; and that they are not to be driven about or deceived by disorganizers and pretended Democrats.

JOHNSTON "ALL RIGHT"

One of the soundest and most intelligent Democrats in Johnston County, has written us after having heard from the discussion at Johnson's in that county, on Tuesday last. Our friend says: "A Whig of this place stated this morning that Mr. Venable said, in a conversation with him, that he did not expect to be elected, but was determined to beat Lewis, and that he knew Rogers would be elected. I also learn that he spoke very contemptuously of the Johnston delegation, and of the movement for a Convention. Now, Sir, the Johnston Democrats are Convention Democrats, and Democrats from principle; and I venture the prediction that they will show Mr. Venable, on the 4th of August, that they are not to be taken by such a snap game as he has tried to play off. I do not know of one Democrat that approves his course, and if I am not very much mistaken, Mr. Lewis will get nearly the full Democratic vote of this County."

We learn that Mr. Venable was extremely bitter in his remarks, at Johnson's, about the Standard. He was here on Wednesday last, and we learn "mended his licks" on us. We did not see the gentleman. He talks of our former whiggery—"log-cabinism," &c., and pronounces the Standard a "dirty, lying sheet." The Standard has done more than all others to elevate this man and make something of him; and this is the manner in which he snaps, and snarls, and spits his venom on one who was—so long as he adhered to principle—his truest and most steadfast friend. But for the Standard, John Kerr would have beaten him for Congress; we stood by him then, and subsequently, because he stood on principle, and we heard nothing from him—though we did occasionally from Federalists—about our "log-cabin" course in 1840. We grieve over his fall, but we can smile at his abuse and bitterness. The gentleman keeps us in a delightful alternation between smiles and tears.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH. The Washington Star states that the President was quite unwell yesterday morning, having been unable to leave his chamber until near noon. His indisposition is the result of the fatigue of his late trip, which did not affect him until yesterday morning. A day's rest will probably restore him to his usual strength.

The late rains, we are pleased to learn from our exchange papers, and from private information, have had a very beneficial effect on the growing crops. We learn that, from present appearances, the Corn crop will, in most cases, be an average one. The crops in the lower part of Eastern North Carolina were never more promising; and if no storm comes to cut them off, an abundant harvest will be the result.

MR. VENABLE OPPOSED TO CUBA.

Our Correspondent "W. W." quotes from Mr. Venable's Cuba speech, but he is careful to quote only those portions which he thinks will serve his purpose. In the speech referred to, of January 3d, 1853, Mr. Venable says:

"But, Sir, carry out the doctrine which has been often asserted with reference to the acquisition of Cuba; get it fairly, if you can, but get it anyhow, and the same view will annex Canada. This is not desirable. We have already a vast fertile unoccupied territory."

Mr. Venable then goes on to argue that we have enough territory, and that the annexation of Cuba, a slaveholding country, would actually injure the slaveholding States! Why did our Correspondent keep that back? Mr. Venable also alludes in contemptuous terms, in the same speech, to the struggles for human liberty in Europe; he says this talk about "human rights" may "do for fourth of July orations," and the like; and he then expresses the pleasure with which he looks back to his vote refusing congratulations to the French people when they overthrew Louis Philippe. He says, in the same speech, that he is a "thorough" and "utter conservative." This is the language, some of our readers will remember, which N. P. Tallmadge and William C. Rives used when they turned their backs on Gen. Jackson.

The Democracy of New Hampshire are sounder on this question than Mr. Venable—citizens of non-slaveholding States, they are more disposed to acquire Cuba, a slaveholding country, than this champion of Southern interests and Southern rights! In their State Convention of June last the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That the democracy of New Hampshire have always favored the reasonable expansion of the area of freedom, and hence they were in favor of the annexation of Texas and the recently acquired provinces of Mexico; hence, also, they are in favor of the acquisition and annexation of Cuba and the Sandwich Islands as soon as they can be obtained without violating the honor of the republic or the rights of other nations."

Mr. Venable lugs in Canada—the New Hampshire Democracy are silent about Canada; Mr. Venable says that Cuba "is not desirable"—the New Hampshire Democracy, speaking the sentiments of Gen. Pierce as well as their own, declare that it is desirable. Gen. Pierce declares in his inaugural, that his "administration will not be controlled by any timid forebodings of evil from expansion"; Mr. Venable thinks we have enough territory, and admits that, at the close of the Mexican war, he was "inclined to take just as small a portion of territory, unless entirely devoid of population, as was consistent with our honor." Mr. Badger, the federal Senator from this State, took the same view, for it is well known that he voted in the Senate to cede back California to the public foe!

We take this occasion to repeat that we are no "fillibuster." We are as much opposed as any one to the violation of treaties, or to a war for the conquest of the island; but our sympathies are with the down-trodden people of Cuba—we abhor the despotism which grinds them down, and we should rejoice to see them throw off the chain and emerge into the light of liberty. We hope to see the day when they will do this, though in Mr. Venable's judgment all this talk about "human liberty" is only fit for sophomores and fourth of July orations. We speak from the record.

NORTH CAROLINA ROAD.

We learn that the late meeting of the stockholders at Salisbury was large, and that the occasion was quite interesting and exciting. The Resolution in favor of accepting the amended charter passed by the last Legislature, produced a warm and animated discussion. It was advocated by Messrs. Barringer, Boyden, Avery, and Morehead, and opposed by Judges Ellis and Saunders and by Gen. Leach. It was rejected by a large majority. The opposition was not to admitting the State to be represented, nor to the vote proposed—nor to the other amendments as proposed, but to the scale of voting amongst the stockholders and to its practical injustice. The vote of rejection, we learn, was reconsidered by common consent and postponed to a future meeting.

We learn there was quite a full vote in the election of Directors. On the first ballot Messrs. Fries, Hill, and Davis were elected, and on the second ballot Gov. Morehead received a small majority. The State Directors being present, a meeting was held and several ballots were had for President without success; but the next morning Morehead was elected.

The Board agreed, as we stated in our last, to employ Maj. Gwynn as State Engineer at a salary of eight thousand dollars—five thousand to be paid by the Company, and three thousand out of appropriations for the survey of the Eastern and Western extensions, which he is to superintend. He is also to have the privilege of accepting employment out of the State as consulting Engineer. This is a large and extravagant salary. It is believed a Chief Engineer, fully competent, could have been procured for three thousand dollars, and that his entire services could have been commanded.

President Pierce returned to Washington on the 16th, from his trip to New York, to attend the opening of the Crystal Palace. His reception along the route and in New York was of a most enthusiastic and gratifying character.

We have had an abundance of rain in this section during the last eight or ten days; and we hear of fine rains in other quarters. The hopes of the husbandman have greatly revived. The corn crop will be much better than was anticipated.

SUPREME COURT.

This Tribunal adjourned on Friday, after a laborious session. A large number of cases were disposed of during the Term, and the following are the closing decisions, viz:

By NASH, C. J., in State ex rel Williams v. Lindsay, from Currituck, awarding a venire de novo. Also, in State ex rel Lindsay v. Donier, from Currituck, judgment below reversed, and judgment for plaintiff. Also, Dem ex dem Mercer v. Halsted, from Currituck, affirming the judgment. Also, in Bond & Willis v. Hilton, from Washington, awarding a venire de novo. Also, in Sample v. Wynne, from Perquimans, awarding a venire de novo. Also, in Johnson v. Chapman, in Equity, from Craven, directing decree for plaintiff. Also, in Judson, Cornwall and Cowles v. Smith, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment. Also, same plaintiffs v. Komegny, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment. Also, same plaintiffs v. McLelland, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment. Also, in Dem ex dem Bailey v. Morgan & Shepard, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment.

By BATTLE, J., in Shoffer v. Fogleman, from Alamance, affirming the order appealed from. Also, in Cobb v. Hines, from Duplin, reversing the judgment and directing judgment of non-suit here. Also, in Dem ex dem Cobb v. Hines, from Wayne, reversing the judgment, and directing a non-suit to be entered here. Also, in Forbes v. Hunter, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment. Also, in the matter of the Heirs and Legatees of S. Williams, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment. Also, in Griffin v. Williams, from Camden, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v. Garrett, from Northampton, declaring that there is no error in the record and proceeding of the Superior Court. Also, in Runyon v. Monforts, from Beaufort, affirming the judgment. Also, in Satterthwaite v. Doughty, affirming the judgment. Also, in Sample v. Bell, from Tyrrell, affirming the judgment. Also, in Boyd v. Gaylord, in Equity, from Beaufort, reversing the decree, and dismissing the bill.

By PEACOCK, J., in Meadows v. Smith, from Onslow, affirming the judgment. Also, in Rhodes v. Chesnut, from Washington, awarding a venire de novo. Also, in Dem ex dem, Johnson v. Swain, from Washington, affirming the judgment. Also, in Willard v. Perkins, from Beaufort, awarding a venire de novo. Also, in Everett v. Smith, from Hyde, awarding a venire de novo. Also, in Bridges v. Moyer, in Equity, from Edgecombe, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Dupree v. Dupree, in Equity from Pitt, dismissing the bill. Also, in Dem ex dem Hardy & Brothers v. Simpson, from Chowan, affirming the judgment.

We make the following extract from a letter just received from a distinguished and reliable Democrat, dated July 15, 1853:

"I regret to see your District in such an unfortunate condition, and the cause is pursued that you intimate in your paper of the 13th, it is to be feared that one of the strongest Democratic Districts will be represented by a Whig. By uniting on one of the candidates such a result can be prevented, and surely our friends will not risk defeat merely to gratify personal preferences. It is to be regretted that so able a man as Mr. Venable destroys his usefulness to his party by want of stability in his positions, and certainly as to the course he will pursue in the future. A cause like this unsettled the Democrats in his old District, and finally produced division in our ranks and opposition to him from Democrats; when, had he been sure and steady he would always have been an acceptable Representative."

Your District will have to hold its present position for ten years, and you may rest assured that Mr. Venable is elected in the position, and certainly as to the course he will pursue in the future. A cause like this unsettled the Democrats in his old District, and finally produced division in our ranks and opposition to him from Democrats; when, had he been sure and steady he would always have been an acceptable Representative."

We think if we were to try, we could guess the reason why the "Live Gaffe," which professes to be a neutral paper, has come out for Mr. Venable. The "animal" has a long neck, but it is by no means certain that, in this case, it will be able to reach the provender.

The "Giraffe" is the only newspaper in North Carolina which favors Mr. Venable's re-election! The "lion is alone, and so" is the—"Giraffe."

It was a settled principle with both Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, that the "patronage of the government ought not to be brought into conflict with the freedom of elections."

By the way, however, the best joke in the "Giraffe" of Thursday is the assertion that Mr. Venable is the "confidential adviser" of Gen. Pierce! This is both rich and green.

We learn that Mr. Lewis has repeatedly proposed to Mr. Venable plans to settle the unpleasant difficulty in this District. Among others he has proposed that one Democrat should be selected from each of six Counties of the District by Mr. Venable and himself; that these six Democrats should be empowered to take the matter in hand and arrange it, so as to secure the election of a Democrat; and that, if unable to agree, they should call in a seventh man, from the other County. But we learn that Mr. Venable has refused to agree to this as well as to all other propositions, declaring that he will run through, whatever the result may be. He thus attempts to set himself above his party, above organization, and above every influence calculated to restore harmony.

Mr. Venable, we learn, demagogues it every day about the "Raleigh Clique." If we had gone for him, and thus deserted Craige, and Ruffin, and Boyd, and Shaw, and Ashe, we should indeed have become a "Clique." Think of that. If Mr. Venable will show that we have ever deviated a hairbreadth from Democratic principles, or that our course in this matter is not disinterested, he will be entitled, when he fumes and fuses about "Cliques," to some respect and attention.

For the Standard.
Mr. Editor: Having understood that another pen, far more capable than mine, would give you an account of the celebration of the 4th in our quiet little village, I had before this time thought of writing anything about it. But as nothing of the kind has appeared in your Standard, please allow me to say a very few words of the occasion, as it may not be altogether improper. The day was ushered in by an unclouded sun, his beams gladdening the hearts of all who anticipated the festivities of the occasion. It has generally been the custom of the patriotic citizens of Granville to celebrate their country's birthday with ardor, and the exhibition of patriotism upon our last anniversary was a cheering prophecy of a long continuation of happiness and liberty in the republic which first among her sisters declared her sovereign independence. Upon the ringing of the bells a very large crowd of beauty, intelligence and patriotism assembled in the spacious Baptist Church. The house was filled to overflowing, and after the assembly had become composed the order of proceedings was announced by Gen. Wm. S. McClanahan. After an appeal to the throne of the Ruler of nations, peculiarly appropriate and touching, by the Rev. Dr. Wait, the Mecklenburg Declaration was read by Col. R. J. Mitchell, who prefaced its reading with a few remarks most felicitous and well conceived. The national Declaration having been read by D. A. Paschall, Esq., in a manner highly suitable and impressive, Gen. McClanahan presented to the audience John A. Williams, Esq., the orator of the day. The beauty and symmetry of the effort could only be equalled by the fervor and patriotic enthusiasm of the youthful orator during its polished and graceful delivery. As the clear tones of his ringing voice pealed through the air the hearts of his hearers were intensely elevated to that high degree of burning zeal which filled his words with the grand and noble rhetoric, the noble sentiments, and eloquent thoughts he uttered, awakening the most glorious reminiscences of the occasion, while they stimulated and encouraged the patriotism of all who enjoyed the pleasure of being present. As an intellectual effort it was of the highest order, as an oration for the 4th of July it was appropriate, instructive and original. The enthusiastic applause, which greeted almost every sentence, testified the delight with which it was received and the hearty response which it met in every bosom. After the oration, the audience were invited to partake of a sumptuous dinner at Paschall's Hotel, which was served up in the best style and taste. In the evening a large and highly agreeable party came off at Col. W. W. Young's Hotel. And thus ended the festivities of our last 4th. (May the next be as happy!) all apparently delighted, nothing having occurred to mar the harmony or diminish the pleasures of the day. Is it meet that all Americans celebrate and keep sacred this day to the memory of their forefathers and the father of their country? Let the influence of patriotism prompt a reply. In the name of liberty, let it never be forgotten.

Oxford, July, 1853.

AUDITOR.

For the Standard.

Midway, July 10th, 1853.

Mr. Holden: I was somewhat surprised when I saw a notice in the Standard, relative to the insertion of William J. Branch's name in my advertisement of Midway Academy, with citizens in the neighborhood that take Male boarders. But I now feel gratified to say that I should have been greatly surprised at that time, had I known that it was a mistake on my part. I affirm that I was not actuated by any improper motives whatsoever; that it was not my intention to injure him, or any other Female School. I had not the most distant idea of it. I consider it a duty that I owe to Mr. Branch, as well as myself, to explain the cause from which the mistake originated. In conversation with a friend who lives near the Academy, I asked him if it was customary in advertising the school, to bring in the names of those that would take boarders, and he answered me affirmatively, and called over the names of three individuals. I understood him to say William Branch, whereas he said the widow Branch—this was the cause of it. Please strike out Mr. Branch's name. Very respectfully, yours &c., ISAAC H. BRIDGES.

HORRIBLE DEATHS FROM POISON. Two men in Illinois, near Lebanon, came to a terrible death last week. A companion had stolen a bottle of liquor, and he supposed, which he handed them for a treat. They both drank of it in such haste that its pungency and deadly power were not discovered until too late to avert the evil. It turned out to be nitric acid, diluted in rain water, said to have been procured for the purposes of galvanizing. But a moment elapsed before they fell to the earth overwhelmed with the most intense and excruciating pain. They rolled and tumbled, and clawed their faces and the earth with both hands, indicating by the contortions of their bodies and groaning that agony which would ensue if they had swallowed red-hot coal. Death soon ensued.

A similar affair occurred on board a steamboat on the Ohio river, near Louisville, a few days ago. Several of the crew took a glass of whiskey, and they supposed, in the hold of the boat, a drink freely. Two of them died in convulsions soon after, and another is not expected to survive. Instead of whiskey the cask contained a poisonous liquid.

Washington Affairs.

WASHINGTON, July 15. The action of Mr. Marshall, in relation to the Chinese rebellion, displeases and embarrasses the Administration much more seriously than is generally understood. Mr. Walker has entirely recovered, and was to leave on the 15th of September for China, but the steamer Princeton has turned out an utter failure. The Government, at the present moment has but one vessel at command for the purpose of conveying Mr. Walker, the Saracen, and it is said that she cannot be got ready much before December.

It is now thought that the fishery question will not be disposed of before the session of Congress. A new element is said to have turned up to delay negotiations.

The Congressional Library is finished and furnished in splendid style. The transfer of books will commence immediately. Gov. Tracadale, Minister to Brazil, is here.

Washington Affairs.

WASHINGTON, July 15. Com. Shubrick left for Portsmouth, N. H., to-day to assume the command of the Fishing Squadron. He was accompanied by Lt. Henry W. Lewis and Col. J. J. Conningham, his private secretary.

J. D. Ward, of N. C., who indignantly declined a \$1,900 clerkship, and subsequently took a \$1,900 post, was to-day removed.

Important Rumor.

New York, July 17. The following was received this morning from the Liverpool correspondent of the New York Associated Press, whence it had been transmitted by the steamer Arabia:

LONDON, July 2. A telegraphic dispatch announces that a Russian corps of 15,000 men had entered Jassy, the principal town of Moldavia. This may prove the signal of a general war.

More Religious Troubles.

LOUISVILLE, July 18. An anti-Catholic lecturer named Kirkland is holding forth here. Bishop Selding has published a card requesting all Catholics to keep away from his meetings and to avoid all violence. The Mayor has also forbidden his preaching, and refused to grant him a license to continue the course.